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his own board of health and the secretary of the State board of health constantly informed respecting every outbreak of a disease dangerous to the public health, and of the facts so far as the same shall come to his knowledge, respecting sources of danger of any such diseased person or infected article being brought into or taken out of the township, city, or village of which he is the health officer.

"It shall be the duty of the health officer to comply with and enforce the rules and regulations and the health laws of the State of Michigan, to make a thorough and complete investigation of all nuisances, sources of sickness, public water supplies, and the water supplies of cities, boarding houses, schools, restaurants, and other public places; to inspect sewage and garbage disposal systems and to investigate schools, churches, jails, railroad stations, restaurants, theaters, and other places of amusement or entertainment as to their sanitary conditions, and in every possible way to guard and protect the health of the public and to do such work as may be necessary for the improvement of general sanitary and hygienic conditions of the community and to prevent the development of disease.

"SEC. 3. In the fulfillment of the requirements of this act the health officer, unless other provisions shall have been made in accordance with law, shall be entitled to receive from the township, city, or village of which he is health officer, compensation at the rate of not less than \$3 per day while actually engaged in the performance of his duties: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to conflict with any action by the local board of health under section 1693 of the Compiled Laws of 1871 as amended by act 202 of the Laws of 1881."

Milk By-Products to be Used for Feeding Animals—Required to be Pasteurized.
(Act Apr. 27, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Every owner, operator, or manager of a cheese factory, creamery, skimming station, or other place where milk is received and the by-products distributed shall, before returning to or delivering to any person or persons any skim milk, whey, buttermilk, or other milk by-products to be used for feeding purposes for farm animals, cause such skim milk, whey, buttermilk, or other milk by-products to be thoroughly pasteurized by heating the same to 145° F. and holding at that temperature for not less than 30 minutes or to 185° without holding: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to cheese factories or creameries that pasteurize the milk or cream prior to manufacture.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Drugs—Definition—Adulteration and Misbranding. (Act May 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Sections 2, 3, and 4 of act number 146 of the public acts of 1909, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, misbranding, fraud, and deception in the manufacture and sale of drugs and drug products in the State of Michigan and to provide for the enforcement thereof," are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The term 'drug' as used in this act shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances or device intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals.

"SEC. 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act:

"First. If, when it is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality,

or purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the principal label of the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary;

"Second. If the strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

"SEC. 4. An article shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of the act:

"First. If it is an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article;

"Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, antipyrin, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances, contained therein: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to apply to the dispensing of prescriptions written by regularly licensed practicing physicians, veterinary surgeons and dentists, and kept on file by the dispensing pharmacist, nor to such drugs as are recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, and which are sold under the name by which they are so recognized;

"Third. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients, or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any drug or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced;

"Fourth. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such articles or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent."

Poisonous Fly Paper—Must be so Prepared or Guarded as to be Inaccessible to Children When in Use. (Act May 17, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to manufacture, compound, sell or offer for sale, or cause to be manufactured, compounded, sold or offered for sale, any fly paper or other form of fly killer which contains arsenic or other poison in sufficient quantity to be dangerous to the life or health of persons, unless same, when so manufactured, compounded, sold or offered for sale, shall be so prepared, constructed, or guarded that when in use said poisonous paper, substance, compound, or solution shall be inaccessible to children or other persons who might eat, drink, or swallow the same, or any portion thereof.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or agent of a corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof for the first offense shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed two months, or both, and for each succeeding offense shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than two months nor more than nine months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

WASHINGTON.

County Health Officers—Annual Convention. (Chap. 75, Act Mar. 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the State commissioner of health to hold annually a convention of county health officers, at such place as he shall deem con-